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REPLY

To: Examiner of the Patent Office

1. Identification of the International Application

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4. Date of Notification: 21.12.04

5. Subject Matter of Reply: 1

In the Written Opinion of International Searching Authority

dated December 21, 2004, claims 1, 10 and 19 are indicated as being not novel with respect to JP2002-101198 (D1). However, it is believed that claims 1, 10 and 19 amended as attached sheets are recognized as being neither disclosed in any of the cited documents nor obvious to a person

skilled in the art. That is, in amended independent claims 1, 10 and 19, it is clarified that the transmission request message is transmitted to the communication partner station after the IP address was obtained by the SIP. This is clearly supported by the disclosure of page 24, line 19 to page 25, line 21 in the originally filed specification.

Typically, the SIP is used in the telephone call by the VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol). For this reason, conventionally, the VoIP starts after the SIP, whereby only the telephone call can be performed after the communication by the SIP ended. The present invention aims to improve such conventional inconvenience.

That is, according to the present invention as recited in amended claims 1, 10 and 19, since the transmission request message is transmitted to the communication partner station after the IP address was obtained by the SIP, it is possible to notify the communication partner station of the fact that the transmission side just intends to perform the communication, whereby it is then possible to select the protocol which is suitable for the data communication.

However, D1 and JP2003-152890 (D3) merely disclose that the telephone call is performed after the IP address was obtained. That is, D1 and D3 do not at all disclose any data communication to be performed after the IP address was obtained. Accordingly, it is apparent that D1 and D3 do not essentially suppose the above-mentioned conventional inconvenience.

Moreover, JP2002-247130 (D2) discloses that the unique protocol and the SIP are mutually converted into each other, but does not at all disclose any data communication to be performed after the IP address was obtained. Accordingly, it is also apparent that D2 does not essentially suppose the above-mentioned conventional inconvenience.

Moreover, JP2000-278473 (D4) discloses the error retransmission to be performed between the routers (real-time FAX gateway) in the real-time Internet FAX, but does not at all disclose any data communication to be performed after the IP address was obtained by the SIP. Accordingly, it is also apparent that D3 does not essentially suppose the conventional problem that, after the IP address was obtained by the SIP, the data communication cannot be performed because the VoIP for the telephone call starts is not at all.

That is, D1 to D4 do not disclose the whole constitution of the present invention as recited in amended independent claims 1, 10 and 19. In addition, since D1 to D4 do not suppose the problem or inconvenience treated in the present invention, it is apparent that the present invention as recited in amended independent claims 1, 10 and 19 is not at all disclosed, taught and suggested by any appropriate combination of D1 to D4.

In any case, it is believed that the above arguments are also applicable to amended independent Claim 9.